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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1877.

SENATE.

During the morning hour a message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by military on election day was discussed. Messrs Withers and Morton participated.

Mr. Morton presented the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg as United States Senator from Louisiana, and asked that they be read and laid on the table. So ordered. The credentials are signed by Stephen B. Packard, Governor of Louisiana.

Petitions favoring woman suffrage were presented by leave of the Senate.

Mr. Dorsey submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian affairs to inquire whether there is any reason to believe that any portion of the school fund of the five tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory has been directed to other uses; whether any debts have been incurred by said tribes, and what legislation is necessary on the subject. Agreed to.

Mr Sherman submitted a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest without further order any person who, by applause or dissent in the galleries, shall interrupt the order of the Senate. Laid over at the request of Mr. Thurman.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds said that as a fitting commencement to the consideration of this bill, he would have read the Twelfth Article of the Constitution of the United States, which the bill proposed to execute. That article having been read, Mr. Edmunds said: Under this article of the Constitution some eight or ten millions of citizens of the United States, authorized by law to elect a Chief Magistrate in the way prescribed in this article, had endeavored to discharge that duty. They had expressed their preference, and the contest was so close that it became a matter of serious dispute between five millions of people on one side and five millions of people on the other as to which of their candidates had been elected. Congress was now brought face to face with the question as to what means were left for deciding this dispute. A large part of the people on either side believed their candidate to have been honestly elected, and if kept out of office it would be a great outrage and wrong. If there was any duty greater than another devolving upon Congress, it was that of providing some means by which, no matter what the result might be, all men might see that the due course of law had been taken. It had appeared to the committee, charged with the onerous and unpleasant duty of framing a bill to carry out what the Constitution authorized them to lay down a line of proceedure which should lead to any result through the calm, orderly administration of the law. It would be a beneficial act for the republic. On the contrary, if Congress should fail to do this, our posterity under this or some other form of Government would be entitled to say what would feel that this Congress had failed in performing a great duty.

Mr. Edmunds then referred to the labors of the committee, and said that opposing political opinion, opposing political education and partisan feeling had subsided on both sides, and the measure, upon which they solemnly united in reporting, they recommend to the consideration of the Senate. He then explained the provisions of the bill. In regard to the first section, he said his own individual opinion was that where one return only had been received from a State, and it was objected to, it should be referred to the tribunal organized by the bill. Instead of requiring an affirmative vote of the two Houses to reject it, the tribunal organized by the bill would be called upon to determine which of the two conflicting certificates coming from a State was in conformity with the Constitution, which the voice of the people expressed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. The committee thought it best that this tribunal should consist of fifteen members—five Senators, five Representatives and five Judges of the Supreme Court, so as to have it large enough to have every possible opinion and view represented, and at the same time leave it so limited in number as that it could be capable of prompt action. It was a delicate question to select the Judges who should be members of the tribunal, so the committee thought it best to take four from various parts of the republic would be just. Then there was the odd number, and to guard against prejudice in the minds of these ten million people of the country, the committee said these four should chose the fifth from among their associates. He had never observed any criticism of the absolute fairness of this plan, provided they could get over the constitutional objections to it which these newspaper writers and politicians had discovered, and with which they were no doubt familiar. The bill also provided that the oldest judge should be the President of the tribunal, which would be the venerable Judge Clifford. When the oath prescribed for members of the tribunal should be taken, there would be no more partisanship, no more enemies, no more friends, but the solemn judgment of the judge. That obligation, when taken, would dismiss from the minds of Senators and Representatives every consideration which clouded their intellects or warped their judgments. The tribunal was to decide upon what had taken place, and not what should take place. If there was any value in our civil institutions, this was the last and final hope. There was nothing short of the works of the Almighty which furnished a more just text of human rights than this bill. It held aloof the scales of justice; it gave nothing to either side; it provided that the tribunal might, in determining how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in a State, take into view petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and law authorized to be competent and pertinent in such consideration. The tribunal must decide according to existing law. This would be a strange republic of law if it allowed, according to one law, the candidate of one party had been elected, Congress should make another law which would elect the candidate of the other party. The right of A or B to this great office must be determined by the law as it stood on the first Wednesday in December, when the electoral vote was cast in the several States. All this bill did was to prescribe the method and ascertain what was the law and the fact at that time. It had been said this tribunal might go behind the returns from a State. If the two Houses of Congress had power to do that thing, the tribunal would also have such power; but if the two Houses of Congress had no right to overhaul the action of a sovereign State, then this tribunal would have no such rights. The committee agreed that this presidential contest must be settled upon the principles of law that existed when it took place. Nothing could be more fair than leaving disputed questions to such a tribunal. If they should be left to the two Houses of Congress, as was proposed in the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, the result would be to leave them with the power to say that men would go with the swift current of warm debate and warm feeling. This bill made no new law. It only created a commission to decide upon the old law.

Mr. Edmunds read the sixth section of the bill, providing that nothing in the act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists. Commenting, he said the committee endeavored to be so careful that the right of no man should be injured, that it provided that after all this had been gone through with, and it had been declared that A or B was President of the United States, the other candidate might under the constitution and laws test the question whether such President was a usurper or false one. His right to do so should not be prejudiced by the passage of this bill. It had been contended by some gentlemen that the Constitution committed the right of deciding who should be President of the United States to one or more persons or bodies. If that was true, it was fatal to this bill. He had no doubt all Senators could say if the Constitution did repose the power of deciding who should be President in the President of the Senate that they would not desire a better judge than the present occupant of the chair [Mr. Ferry]; but if the Constitution had not reposed that power in the President of the Senate, no matter how learned and just the occupant of the chair might be, it would be an invasion of the rights of constitutional government to declare he had such power. The Constitution carefully enumerated every power of the judicial and executive authority of the Government. If the framers of it designed to confer such power upon the President of the Senate, how unfortunate it was they did not say so, which might have been done by two words. It staggered human credulity to believe the framers of the Constitution had thus designed to turn the President of the Senate into a judge on the most critical case which could befal the Republic, and should not have said so. If the power to open a certificate from a State implied the power to decide upon its contents when opened, then the President of the Senate had power to declare who was President. But he [Edmunds] denied that the power to open implied the power to do another. The Constitution declared that Congress should have power to pass any law to carry into execution any power vested in any department of the Government. The Constitution left it to the law-making power of Congress to carry all these great forces into execution. He then read from decisions of the Supreme Court to show that the bill was constitutional. The right to decide who was President did not rest with the President of the Senate, neither did it rest with Congress conclusively, until a law should be passed to that effect. He admitted emphatically that the President of the Senate had always opened and counted the electoral votes. For the first forty years of the Government there never was an instance where an electoral certificate was drawn into question. The bill did not take from the President of the Senate or from the House of Representatives any power which the Constitution had rested in them, and therefore was not unconstitutional. In conclusion, he hoped the Senators would carefully consider whether it was wise, by stimulating doubts in their own minds, to send this Republic like the mountains which the poet spoke of, "tumbling in the sea without a shore," or whether, in the fair course of equal law, the dispute should be justly settled.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Consideration was resumed of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Privileges relative to the powers of the House in counting the electoral vote, and Mr. Willis spoke at length. At the end of Mr. Willis' speech the subject was postponed to allow the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, pending which, Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on the electoral vote, gave notice that he shall call up the bill reported from that committee on Tuesday next, debate to continue until Wednesday evening, when he shall call the previous question.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Railway Travel Obstructed by Mobs—An American Vessel Lost—Famine in Northern Provinces—Agrarian Disturbances in Japan—Famine in Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20.—The steamer Alaska has arrived, and brings the following news from China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, December 17.—Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Woosung has been stopped by the native mobs. The rails were obstructed and workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvement caused the disturbances.

The American schooner Francis Lowy was sunk by a collision with a steamship in Formosa channel, and six lives lost, including two Americans, the mate and steward. Property lost, $30,000.

There has been a great disaster from famine in the Northern provinces.

A quarrel on Spanish war-ships is expected in China, for the ostensible purpose of investigating the alleged outrages upon a Spanish merchant vessel on the coast of Formosa eleven years ago. The real purpose is believed to be the reopening of the Coolie trade with Cuba.

YOKOHAMA, December 27.—Agrarian disturbances continue in several provinces. They have no political significance. General Saigo and suite returned from America on the 26th inst., and speak enthusiastically of their reception and treatment in all parts of the United States. D. W. P. Jones, American superintendent of the government sheep farm, sails by the steamer to perfect arrangements for the final auction of stock. The Japan Government regards the enterprise as one of the most important industrial movements yet organized.

There is a great famine in Corea, and help is asked of the Japan Government.

A fatal affray occurred between sailors of the German ship Vinta and Japanese laborers, and police interference was necessary. The affair originated in a place of low resort.

The Japanese Governor of the Bonise Islands has sailed to assume jurisdiction.

The Empress is at Kiote, performing a series of ceremonial visits to schools, factories and public offices. Great interest is excited, it is being the first occasion of any Japanese Empress taking part in public proceedings.

LOUISIANA.

A Nicholls' Appointee Deposed—Another Deserter from the Republican Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—In obedience to orders of General Augur, the State Librarian who was deposed yesterday by the appointee of Nicholls' Secretary of State, was to day reinstated by the Nicholls authorities.

L. J. Baron, of Natchitoches parish, left the Republican House to-day, and was sworn in and seated in the Democratic House.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Telegraph Manager Barnes returned this morning. It is understood the sergeant-at-arms leaves on Tuesday with Casenave and Kenner of the Returning Board.

It was reported on Saturday afternoon that legislative warrants to the amount of $80,000 were cashed by a prominent Republican.

At a conference of Republican leaders held to night, all differences of opinion were amicably adjusted, and it is thought prominent party men, both here and in Washington, will henceforth work harmoniously together.

Four Packard Metropolitans, heretofore concealed in the Supreme Court building, are evidently a party of observation, were detected on Saturday night, and at two o'clock this (Sunday) morning the building was reinforced by Colonel Augur's battalion of infantry. The men, it is said, confessed that their instructions were to take advantage of an unguarded moment to recapture the building. This morning's *Republican* announced that until further notice it will be issued only on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

POLITICAL.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SPRINGFIELD, January 20.—Nineteenth ballot: Logan 97, Palmer 86, Anderson 12, Haines 2, Parish 1; six absentees; necessary to a choice 100.

Twentieth ballot, same as nineteenth.

Twenty-first ballot: Logan 97, Palmer 85, Anderson 13, Haines 2, Parish 1. Twenty-second and twenty-third ballots the same. Adjourned till Monday.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The *Evening News* publishes an interview with a prominent gentleman of this State, who says General B. H. Bristow has recently received a letter from a person of prominence authorized to speak for Governor Hayes, which tells Bristow that himself and friends shall be vindicated in the event of the inauguration of Hayes. The *News* does not give the name of the author, but vouches for them and the correctness of the report.

ABSOLUTELY NO TRUTH IN IT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 20.—General Bristow informs the agent of the Associate Press at Louisville, in answer to a question concerning the letter reported to have been received by him from a friend of Governor Hayes, that there is absolutely no truth in such a report.

PLAN OF COMPROMISE APPROVED.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The resolution introduced on the Board of Trade yesterday, approving the plan of the compromise committee on the electoral count, was voted on to-day, and decided by the President to have been carried, though the vote was very close.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-Day.—Rising barometer after a temporary fall, winds shifting to colder westerly or northwest, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rains.

The Arkansas Legislature on Saturday repealed the "dog law."

Cheering reports of crop prospects are coming in from nearly all parts of California.

The cash value of the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, was $830,490.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says the new revenue cutter has been seized by the sub-contractor for a claim of $9,000.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the B'nai-Brith of the United States commenced at Cincinnati yesterday. About one hundred delegates are present, representing all parts of the country.

A San Diego dispatch says: A company is being formed here to build a railroad to Yuma in the direct line of the Texas Pacific. The Government will be asked to grant the same aid given other roads.

The Euclid Avenue Opera House property, Cleveland, was sold at master commissioners' sale, on Saturday, to A. W. Fairbanks, proprietor of the Cleveland *Herald*. The property sold for $51,000—a little more than one-fourth its original cost.

A Memphis telegram says: The shower of snakes which fell here on the 16th inst. was not a matter of fiction on the part of the Associated Press agents. It came to him as well attested as any fact not personally known to any agent. Some of the best of our citizens exhibited the reptiles to the editor of the *Ledger*, and that journal gave the phenomenon publicity. The *Ledger* to-day says specimens of the snakes, which fell in South Memphis during the recent storm, have been forwarded to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at his request, for examination.

Luther Lee, Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., died yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Problem.

MORE COUNTER PROPOSALS FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 20.—The Grand Vizier was summoned to the palace yesterday. The Ottoman plenipotentiaries will present counter proposals to the conference with the object of conciliation.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

MOSCOW, January 20.—The *Gazette*, discussing the result of the conference, concludes that Europe has lowered her prestige by her compliant humor. As the Porte has refused the proposals, Europe must now enforce her original demand, instead of the modified scheme of the conference.

A PURE INVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20.—No circular has been issued stating or intimating that Russia could not undertake a warlike policy because Europe would not support her and might form a coalition against her. It is a pure invention.

A WORD FOR THE CRETANS.

CONSTANTINOPE, January 20.—Before the dissolution of the conference, General Ignatieff spoke on behalf of the Cretans. Lord Salisbury said that Europe would gladly see the Porte extend reforms to its entire territory.

FINAL DISSOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 20.—Safvet Pasha opened the proceedings at to-day's sitting of the conference, by reading a note stating that the Porte might come to an understanding with the Powers on certain points of detail, but passing over in silence the proposal relative to the appointment of Governors, and instead of an international committee, proposing a local elective commission presided over by an Ottoman functionary. Finally Safvet suggested that the settlement of the questions relating to Servia and Montenegro, but cause the position of her Christian subjects to be respected. The conference then broke up. Lord Salisbury and General Ignatieff leave on Monday and the other plenipotentiaries in the course of a week,

THE PORTE READY TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that he has learned that the Porte has intimated that soon after the closing of the conference it would spontaneously offer considerable concessions to the Powers which it now refuses to yield to compulsion.

HOSTILE UTTERANCES OF THE GERMAN PRESS—RESENTMENT AGAINST FRANCE.

LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch from Paris says the recent hostile utterances of the German press have caused a very serious impression there.

French journals advocate a strict attitude of non-interference in regard to foreign affairs. They deny that any extraordinary measures of army organization are on foot.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the recent killing of a German sailor by some French seamen at Smyrna is unduly magnified by the German press, and is not a international difficulty. The French Government has ordered an inquiry, and will give every satisfaction. The affair was the result of a drunken brawl.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that the feeling of resentment against France, because of her supposed hostility at the Constantinople conference, continues unabated in official circles and among the general public.

SPEECH OF IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, January 22.—Dispatches from Constantinople say that General Ignatieff, at the meeting of the conference on Saturday, after alluding to efforts he had made to avert war, declared that if the Porte should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Servia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as a provocation and would consider what course ought to be adopted. He also remarked that the European plenipotentiaries had received petitions from the Christians of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus and Crete. It had been impossible to consider these, inasmuch as the scope of the conference was limited, but he was anxious to state they had been received. All the plenipotentiaries have assembled at the American Embassy and signed a final protocol of offense. The ambassadors of the European Powers have requested audiences with the Sultan for the purpose of taking their leave. The Sultan will probably receive them to-day.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, January 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Russia is beginning to represent to the Powers that the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia. Meanwhile, it appears that Russia wishes to make an arrangement with Austria respecting the joint occupation of Bulgaria and Bosnia. Count Andrassy will hardly agree to this, whatever he may be driven to do if the Russian army crosses the Balkans manifestly. The steady reinforcement of the Russian army probably means no more than that the Russians will cross the Pruth, but without any immediate intention of crossing the Danube. It is probable that Turkey would tolerate the presence of the Russians in Roumania for a short time after which the financial strain caused by the large armaments which she had been compelled to keep up would compel her to choose her course.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch from Pesth says it is reported in Vienna that the Porte intends, after the departure of the ambassadors, publish a manifesto to Europe, giving account of the proceedings of the conference.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* represents that Russia seems inclined to revert to the Berlin memorandum as a scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question.

General Ignatieff, in his speech on Saturday, remarked that Russia's moderation must not be misinterpreted. It did not originate in weakness, but in the Government's sincere desire to act in accordance with the wishes of Europe. Europe reserved to itself the right to take future action with regard to the grievances existing in Epirus, Thessaly and Crete.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent states that the truth of the report of of heavy French purchases of grain in Hungary is denied.

A dispatch from Pera to the *Times* reports that Hobart Pasha has been instructed to offer admission into the Turkish fleet to a number of British naval officers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Viscount Gago, of Ireland, is dead.

The Chinese Ambassador has arrived at Southampton.

The arrival of Don Carlos at Constantinople is announced.

The steamships Parthia and Tyrian, from New York, have arrived out at London.

The steamship Illinois, from Philadelphia, and Nova Scotia, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

The steamship Maas, from New York for Rotterdam, grounded at Masslius on Saturday morning, while going up the river Maas to that city.

The London *Standard's* special from Pesth reports that a deputation left Szegedinen on Saturday for Italy to offer Kossuth's seat as Deputy in the Hungarian Parliament.

A telegram to the London *Daily News* from Rome says the Pope has privately notified four Italian, two French, two Spanish and two Austrian ecclesiastics that they are to be nominated Cardinals at the next consistory.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Resources, Interests and Wants of the People.

YANKTON, D. T., January 20.—An informal joint session of the two houses of the Dakota Legislature was held this afternoon to listen to addresses made by parties representing the interests of the people in the Black Hills, concerning their resources, interests and wants. Professor Henckle presented an accurate map of the entire mining region, made from actual surveys, and showing the location of all the chief claims, accompanied with statistics as to their richness. General Dawson, the revenue officer located there, and Dr. W. C. Meyer, publisher of a paper, also made addresses. The latter is on his way to Washington to urge legislation there. The statements were all unqualified as to the richness in mineral wealth, quality of soil and extent of timber. The Legislature waits the action of Congress in ratifying the agreement of the Sioux Commissioners, to provide the settlers with courts and local organizations, but can do nothing till the Indian title is thus extinguished.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Compromise Bill Losing Favor.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS TO IT.

New Standing Rules of the Senate.

A Compliment to Vice President Ferry.

Governor Hayes and the Compromise.

HE HAS NO OPINIONS TO EXPRESS.

Capture of Miles Ogle's Plates and Electrotypes.

Senate Republican and Democratic Caucuses.

Early Report of the Texas Pacific Bill.

The Proposed Amendment Forbidding Payment of Rebel Claims.

Another Effort to Stir Up the House Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1877.

The Compromise Bill Losing Ground.

More mature consideration of the bill for the settlement of the Presidential question does not add to itstrength in the minds of either party. Aside from the question of constitutionality, the doubtful character of some of its provisions affecting the counting of the votes renders it weak. The Democrats wish some means of going back of the returns. This construction they put upon the bill, regardless of former doctrines of State rights. If they can have this they will be satisfied, as it will break Louisiana, which is now the last hope of the Republicans. Since the developments made under the inquiry of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Democrats have abandoned any attack upon Oregon. Another questionable feature in the bill is that embraced in the sixth section, which nullifies, in a measure, all that is expected to be accomplished by its provisions. It permits the party ruled out to take measures in the courts of the United States against the President declared elected, with a view to question his right or title to the office, so that whatever may be the result, the act is not final. Although the existing system is vague in many respects, it is admitted that it possesses points of excellence which cannot be mentioned in connection with the proposed plan.

The Position of Senator Ferry.

The position assumed by Vice President Ferry, if pursued, would lead, as will be seen, before this subject is disposed of, to a more ready, effective and satisfactory way out of the difficulties than any suggested in a questionable spirit of compromise. He early took a stand against the twenty-second joint rule, which was enacted in 1865 in part to cover the question of duplicate certificates. Prior to that time no duplicate certificates had ever been presented from any State. In the count of the electoral vote in 1872, in the cases of Arkansas and Georgia, the embarrassment of the joint rule was fully experienced, and since that time measures have been under consideration looking to its abrogation which have only been successful in its non-re-enactment under the rules of the two Houses, and without the substitution of a plan based upon the Constitution and the Act of 1792. The Democrats having expended their bluster, and it being very evident that the Republicans had no disposition to say anything except through a compromise, the chances are greatly in favor of returning to the existing process sanctioned by usage, precedent and law, and that is to call the two Houses in joint convention by joint resolution, the presiding officer of the Senate to preside, the President of the Senate to open the packets containing the electoral votes of the State, to examine their contents and make up the record of the vote of the State, which he spreads before the joint convention and passes them over to the tellers to be tabulated.

Standing Rules of the Senate.

The adoption of the standing rules of the Senate, reported from the Committee on Rules, with but little debate and no other changes or modifications than of a verbal character, was regarded as an honor due to acting Vice President Ferry. This important work was commenced by Mr. Ferry about two years ago, and it has received a large share of his attention since. The standing rules of the Senate, as adopted, have been carefully revised, and new rules framed to formulate the practice of the Senate. Hitherto much of the business of the Senate has been left to practice or to recollection. This has now been brought into form. Hitherto the rules of the Senate have been scattered through the manual as passed, without any orderly regard to systematic arrangement for convenience of reference. They are now classified under topics and subjects, which was a work of great labor and required great care, and in this respect are an infinite improvement. The language of the rules has also been much improved, having been shorn of useless verbiage, and thus rendered more simple and terse. The rules have always been a sensitive subject to Senators. Senator Anthony and other prominent members of that body have attempted their revision, but have failed through the refusal of Senate to adopt them. As an evidence of the importance of the revision of the rules, it may be stated that under the new rules the minority can compel the attendance of Senators at the sessions of the Senate. Previously Senators in this respect were left to their own feelings in the matter. The same day that the rules were adopted in the Senate, Vice President Ferry was re-elected to the Senate. The coincidence was in keeping with the confidence reposed in Mr. Ferry by the people of Michigan and the Senate.

Governor Hayes Not Opposed to the Compromise.

A statement has gained currency here that Senator Sherman and other friends of Governor Hayes will oppose the plan of settlement, because the Governor has expressed himself not in favor of it. No information as to Governor Hayes' views on the subject has been received here, other than an intimation that he has no opinions to express, but will leave the question to his friends in both Houses, knowing that they will act for what they deem the best interests of the country, without reference to personal friendship or individual considerations.

Counterfeiter's Materials Captured.

The Chief of Secret Service has received information from one of the agents in the West that since the arrest of Miles Ogle, the counterfeiter, recently at Pittsburgh, with counterfeit tens on the national banks of Muncie and Richmond, Indiana, no less than one hundred and ten steel engravings and electrotype plates for printing counterfeit tens and other denominations which belonged to him have been taken. Ogle is believed to have been one of the most extensive counterfeiters in the country, and is said to have amassed a large fortune in his nefarious business. It is stated that he owns an extensive dry goods establishment in Cincinnati, but is ostensibly a livery stable keeper. He is a native of Philadelphia.

Public Sentiment Divided.

Telegraphic dispatches and letters are being received from all parts of the country, representing all shades of opinion on the plan for the settlement of the Presidential controversy, and which indicates as wide a diversity as to its merits in the public mind as exists in Congress. It is evident from these, however, that the people, as a rule, are averse to running any risks of revolutionary disturbances on the question. Senator Morton, who opposes the bill as a dangerous departure from the Constitution, and in itself subversive of law and time-honored usage, has been the recipient of indorsement from some of the most potent interest in the country. Senators Edmunds and Conkling have received similar marks of approval.

The Senate Caucus

Yesterday was large and characterized by some excitement. It was evident, from the views expressed, that the friends and foes of the Presidential settlement were equally determined. Mr. Edmunds elucidated the provisions of the bill, covered more at length in his speech in the Senate yesterday, and from which it may be seen that his positions are very strong and well taken, and will trouble the opposition to overthrow them. Morton and Sherman made a brief reply, which in a measure opened the line of defense. It is evident that Senators were not to be kept within a prescribed line of action, so that any previously arranged plan in that direction was abandoned. An attempt will be made to secure a vote in the Senate by Wednesday, and, if necessary to that end, night sessions will be held for discussion. The opponents of the bill, however, if resolved on factious opposition, can consume the time. The time for action is brief, as under the bill, eleven days hence the vote must be counted.

In the Democratic Senatorial Caucus Yesterday, there was simply an informal interchange of views. Here the diversity of opinions was not as great as amongst the Republicans. Merrimon and Eaton were the most outspoken opponents. Senator Wallace will not form an opinion until he shall have more carefully considered the provisions of the bill. He seems, however, to incline against it. It was decided to participate with the House Democratic caucus to-morrow night. It is evidently the purpose of the Democrats to have a full understanding before going into discussion. In the House the Democratic opposition is strong, embracing Knott, Bright, Forney, Phillips, Bradford and Hurd. Those for it will be led by Payne, Sparks, McMahon and Sayler. It is understood that no vote on the measure will be undertaken in caucus. The opposition in the South seems to be growing.

The Texas Pacific Bill.

Representative Lamar will report the Texas Pacific bill as soon as the committee is called, which will be in a few days, and will ask the House to designate a time for its consideration. The bill receives favorable comments from all quarters.

The Florida Electoral Muddle.

The action of the Supreme Court of Florida in regard to the electoral vote and the counting in favor of Tilden will have no other effect than an effort to strengthen the Democratic returns of the vote now in the hands of the President of the Senate when the vote of Florida is brought out for count.

That Constitutional Amendment.

If the floor can be obtained for to-morrow, another resolution will be offered, directing the Judiciary Committee to obey the order of the House and report an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting the payment of claims growing out of the late war to persons who were disloyal. In December the House adopted a resolution by a two-thirds vote directing the committee to so report within twenty days, but they have not taken a step in that direction. A resolution reiterating the command was defeated two weeks ago, but it is proposed to again make a record on the question.

The Compromise Bill in the House.

Mr. Payne, Chairman of the House part of the joint committee on the electoral vote, will try to bring the House to the consideration of the bill immediately after the reading of the journal on Tuesday. He wants early action, but if the House desires it, he will consent that the bill shall be debated on Tuesday and Wednesday, that the previous question shall be called before adjournment on Wednesday, thus allowing another hour for debate on Thursday, after which the vote shall be taken. At present advices neither the House nor Senate committee will allow any amendments to be offered if they can prevent, unless the joint committee itself shall agree upon some modification.

Another Advocate of Polar Research.

Captain Francis H. W. Howgate, of the United States Signal service, has received a letter from Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale College, in reference to a new expedition towards the North Pole. Professor Loomis has made polar expeditions and research a subject of close attention, and sees no reason for abandoning further effort because former expeditions have not accomplished all that was expected. He says that without these expeditions our knowledge of the physics of the globe would be crude and imperfect. He considers that the results of the many polar expeditions, from the first voyage of Captain Parry to the present time, are worth far more than all the money and labor which have been expended on them. He hopes that Captain Howgate's plan for the further prosecution of polar research may prove successful.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1877.

SENATOR MORTON'S COURSE SUSTAINED.

Senator Morton has received the following dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19, 1878.—*Hon. Oliver P. Morton:* At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night, your course in withholding your consent from the compromise plan was unanimously approved. The opposition to it was decided and earnest. Speaker Overmyer presided.

[Signed] E. W. HALFORD.

NOMINATION.

Benjamin H. Lamer has been nominated Collector of Internal Revenue, Second district of Louisiana.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation regarding the acts of the District Police Commission was continued to day. R. P. Ball testified: Major Richards requested him, as a brother Mason, to inform Murtagh that he was the attack of his (Murtagh's) paper upon the police force were not immediately discontinued, certain scandals would inevitably be brought out which would be damaging to Richardson and Murtagh, and he did not benefit to any one. Ball, in company with Benjamin Lloyd, Murtagh's brother-in-law, called on Murtagh on New Year's day. Murtagh replied that there was nothing in these charges, and that he intended to make it warmer than ever for the gamblers and their friends. Ball and Lloyd reported the answer to Richards, who thereupon said, "Well, those things must be brought out."

CHANDLER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Before the Committee on Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House, Orwin D. Roberts, cashier of the second National Bank of New York, exhibited two certificates of deposit by Z. Chandler, one for $3,000, the other for $2,000. They were made payable on his own order or the return of certificates. The indorsement read "Pay S. B. Packard or order. Z. Chandler. G. W. Patridge, private secretary of Z. Chandler, in reply to a question by Representative Field, produced copies of letters, which were privately examined by the committee. Two of the letters were read and put in evidence. They were written by B. Stockton at New Orleans, November 11, and were to effect that if steps were taken immediately, the affidavits of ten thousand or twelve thousand Republican voters could be obtained, showing that they were deprived of the exercise of the ballot by violence and intimidation. The writer was chief deputy marshal. He says: "If you would send a trusty person here with funds, or authorize some one to draw for such sum as may be needed to have proper testimony taken through the United States district attorney, testimony could be plied up of frauds and outrages so damnable as to preclude the possibility of any President taking his seat who was elected by such frauds."

The other letter was dated Greensboro, November 29, and was from T. B. Keogh, in which he says, addressing Zach Chandler, that he has done what he could towards getting up evidence of illegal voting in North Carolina, and that a fair count would show the election of the Republican ticket. He was so crippled in means that he could not afford to furnish means of establishing fraud. Several other letters on the political situation were read. One was the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 22, 1876.

John T. Cramer, Thomasville, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th has been received and contents noted. What you state in relation to North Carolina and other Southern States I fully believe is entirely correct. It would have been a great national calamity to the South as well as the North had Tilden succeeded in getting himself elected President. No man who countenances and uses the means he has to promote his own election should ever be entrusted with such great and responsible trusts as are given to the Chief Executive of this nation. The sooner such turbulent Tilden Democracy gets down and accepts the situation the better for the country. Very truly, yours,

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

The telegrams sent from and received by Z. Chandler were destroyed; did not think there was anything in them about furnishing money or troops.

Thomas C. Joynder, telegraph operator at Franklin, North Carolina, remembered hearing messages going through; so far as he could remember they were signed Chandler and addressed to Thomas B. Keogh, and were to the effect "We think Hayes elected, but if possible hold your State," and "think Hayes elected, but wish to add your State."

Madison Wells, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, was examined by Mr. Field, who elicited whether there was not a vacancy in that board which was not filled, and why? The answer of the witness was affirmative, and he said the vacancy was not filled because members could not agree upon a man. Dr. Kennedy was proposed by the Democrats, but a portion of the board objected to him. There were four members acting as a board, all of them Republicans. They never resolved to reject or admit another person as a member of the board.

Q.—Why did you not, as President, put the proposition to the board?

A.—I did not propose to have the proposition acted on instantly, but asked the question of the board, when would they take action?

Q.—Then no vote was ever taken on the admission of Dr. Kennedy as a member of the board?

A.—None. It was several days after the board had commenced examining the returns that Zacharie, representing the Democrats, protested against further proceedings unless the vacancy was filled, but the vacancy was not filled. The witness said the result of the canvass was made a matter of record, and the returns showed the number of votes rejected.

Mr. Lawrence objected to further questioning on this point, as the subject was a matter of record, and as no refusal had been made to inspect the report of the Returning Board and to take copies of the records.

Mr. Field said the fact that the records were not here was not the fault of the committee, who had a right, by oral inquiry, to find out their character, and it was perfectly competent to ask what were in these papers. The committee overruled Mr. Lawrence's objection. Yeas—Lawrence and McDill; nays—Field, Marsh, Tucker and Knott. The witness had no recollection whether the record he refused to produce showed the whole number of votes cast in Louisiana, and could not recall that he knew a single man who voted contrary to his wishes because of intimidation.

Representative Field remarked that the witness was refusing to answer categorical questions, and he would move to make the fact known to the House.

General Anderson, a member of the Returning Board, testified that there was no objection to Dr. Kennedy becoming a member of the board because he was not a gentleman, but because the members did not approve of his appointment. The witness favored supplying the vacancy, and spoke to several persons about taking the place. Two-thirds of the votes thrown out were for the Tilden electors. A great many affidavits charging intimidation and fraud were sworn to in New Orleans, but the majority were sworn to outside of that city. The witness was asked, Do you mean to say that in every instance where a vote was rejected on the return, when you obtained possession of it, contained either statement of suspension of the election, that there had been intimidation or fraud? A. Yes where there had been intimidation or fraud or some illegal practice; these statements and affidavits, he believed, were in the office of the Secretary of State of Louisiana. He thought the Kellogg electors received 75,000, and the McEnery electors 71,000 votes. The Returning Board filed its result of the canvass on the fifth of December, but kept the papers until the fifth of January, the board having in the meantime to canvass the vote for State officers and members of Congress. The committee adjourned till Monday.

AN EPISODE IN THE HOUSE.

Willis having concluded his speech in the House to-day, Tarbox began a political speech, when Wilson, of Iowa, made a point that the gentleman must confine himself to the Indian

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

THE Democratic Presidential ball-dozers have turned Presidential lottery-dozers.

BETTER go slow with that political game of euchre. TILDEN is a synonyme for knave.

LOTTERIES—Presidential as otherwise—are illegal, and lottery dealers have no standing in court.

WATTERSON hasn't been heard from for a week. Has a patriotic impulse seized him to be decent for a while?

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* asserts that the irregularities of the cashier of the Fishkill (N. Y.,) bank resulted from betting on Mr. TILDEN'S success with the bank's money.

THE Democratic Attorney General of Indiana was lately caught in a gambling saloon and gave his name as SMITH, at the station house. This is the latest specimen of Democratic "reform."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* chuckles over the BANKSON defalcation, in Philadelphia, for $150,000, and intimates that BANKSON was a Republican. It so happens, however, that BANKSON was a Democrat.

THE Dominion Board of Trade wants a restoration of reciprocal trade relations between this country and that. There must be no more treaties like the last one, which was altogether too much of the jug-handle order—all on one side.

THE new-fangled plan for evading the Constitution is simply a proposition to draw heavily on the future with a very slight hope of receiving only a doubtful present benefit, and a probability of vastly increasing our perils, both present and to come.

CANADA talks of establishing a protective tariff for all manufactures which are not sufficiently established to successfully stand up against the competition on this side of the border. The attention of TILDEN and his free trade league is respectfully invited to this matter.

NEW YORK is again whining over the alleged freight "discriminations" against that city on the part of the various trunk railroads. There are a good many other things beside railroad "discrimination" that operate to the disadvantage of the commerce of that port, among which are its wretched wharf system, the utter lack of storage facilities, and the perpetually dirty streets. In all these respects Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston are infinitely ahead of the "commercial metropolis."

THE latest international canal scheme is to construct a ship canal across France from the English channel to Lyons, so that vessels between India and England, instead of passing around the Spanish peninsula by Gibraltar, may go through this canal into the Mediterranean and thence to India via the Suez canal. The proposition is that the English and French governments share the expense between them. France, however, could well afford to build it alone, and then impose a tonnage tax on all vessels equally.

THE Philadelphia papers are taking much satisfaction out of the fact that the bill to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia had passed first reading. As the first reading of a bill is merely for information and a simple matter of form, no vote is ever taken upon it. All bills reported from committees pass first reading as a matter of course. A vote on the merits of a bill comes only on second and third readings. The Philadelphians consequently are prematurely exalting themselves over an unachieved triumph.

THE total number of business failures in this State, last year, was 683, and the total amount of liabilities was $15,013,375, against $18,247,872 in 1875. The average ratio of failures in the Middle States was one in fifty-seven; in the New England States one in fifty-nine; on the Pacific coast one in sixty; in the South one in sixty-four, and in the West one in seventy-two. In Pennsylvania, however, it was only one in one hundred and twenty-four. This is indicative not only of financial integrity but of business transacted on a proper basis.

THE illicit distillation and illegal sale of spirits is carried on in the Southern States to an extent unknown at any time before during the existence of the present laws, and the spirit of resistance to the Federal Government on the part of those engaged in the nefarious business is more defiant than ever. In consequence of this alarming condition of affairs the President has directed a sufficient force of troops to be furnished to assist the civil authorities in the execution of the law and the arrest of offenders. Now look out for another howl from the Bourbon press.

THERE is a strong smell of "villainous saltpetre" in the East. The charter prices of shipments and steamers have been advanced at New York on the news that Turkey has rejected the proposition of the conference. It is generally believed in commercial circles that war is certain within the next six weeks. Several exofficers of the Union and rebel armies during the rebellion, will leave this week for Turkey, in the hope of finding service. Heavy additional orders have been received for arms and ammunition for Turkey, the money to meet which has been deposited in London.

THERE is doubtless a good deal of force in the argument, now so popular in New England, that our present system of popular education educates our youth mainly in respect to the brain, and leads them to expect that they can earn a living by mental efforts, and therefore to despise all forms of manual labor. Still it is perhaps questionable whether the true remedy for this state of things is the proposed introduction into the public schools of a system of industrial education. There are so many political difficulties in the way that we do not believe that manual arts and trades connot be successfully taught in these institutions.

THE proposed suit to test the individual liability of the directors of the Reading Railroad for payment of unearned dividends, and of its stockholders for all debts of the company after its assets had been exhausted, will, it is intimated, be commenced by suing two or three large stockholders, by serving notices upon them, when they will probably put in a plea of abatement on the ground that there are other stockholders jointly liable with them. This plea will put upon the defense the burden of showing who the some thirteen thousand stockholders are, who will thus be made parties to this single suit, which will be a test case and decide all others.

REFERRING to the election of Governor GARLAND, of Arkansas, as United States Senator, the Chicago *Times* says:

In no State has carpet-baggery received such a blow as in Arkansas.

The transfer of this man to the Senate is exactly in harmony with the general Southern purpose to gain by the ballot what was lost by the ballot. GARLAND went with his State into rebellion and represented it in the Confederate Congress. He was once before chosen to the United States Senate, but was refused admission. Under the renewed rebel regime he was for a short time acting Secretary of State, and was afterwards elected Governor, which position he now holds.

A WRITER to the New York *Times*, discussing the compromise proposition relative to the counting of the electoral vote, makes a strong point in showing that the theory upon which our Government has always been considered to be founded is the entire independence of its three great departments—the Executive, the Judicial and the Legislative. Each was to be a check upon the other two. The success of the whole scheme was supposed to be based upon the maintenance of this independence, absolute and intact. And yet the proposed usurpation of the supremacy over the whole matter by the Legislative Department is in some Republican quarters tamely acquiesced in without a word of protest. Confiding the power of counting the votes to the President of the Senate, a single individual, who can be made responsible, is entirely in accordance with the fundamental theory of our Government, while, inasmuch as the legislative is naturally the strongest of the three departments, its tendencies to encroach upon the functions of the other two ought to be steadily and firmly resisted.

THE reception given to the new compromise plan of tossing up to see who shall be President was at first rather favorable, because it seemed to open a way for relief from the present uncertainty; but a day's reflection upon it has not improved its chances of success. Our Washington dispatches indicate a growing opposition to it; and all the expressions of opinion, in Washington, upon the merits of it, are decidedly against it. A great many members say they do not like it, but may vote for it to get the question out of the way; and it is certain that this spiritless acceptance of a scheme for deliverance from a wearisome contest is the only thing that can carry the project through.

A very strong argument against it is that TILDEN approves of it. He is said to have told a friend that he should accept the proposed solution of the matter, and he should counsel all his friends to do likewise. He has been in constant communication with the Democratic leaders at Washington, on this subject, and several of his suggestions have been embodied in the plan.

The Philadelphia *North American* is decidedly opposed to it. It says:

What have the members of the Supreme Court to say about five of their number being taken from the grave elevation to which we are accustomed to look as the last and final resort of adjudication of law, and being relegated to the position of jurymen, even in so important a case as the election of a President? They go with no judicial functions, merely as units in the decision of issues wherein fifteen men are to settle certain disputed questions. We fear that the sacred character of the bench will be sadly disturbed by the position in which these gentlemen will be put.

The Indianapolis *Journal* regards the proposed plan as irregular and extra-constitutional, if not unconstitutional. It says:

It is at best a mere temporary makeshift, a sort of patchwork compromise, by which it is hoped to decide a present emergency without deciding a principle, and without much regard to principle. It is a plan which finds no support in the Constitution, and which will not stand the test of time nor of popular scrutiny. If adopted now it will be repealed before another Presidential election, for it will establish the precedent that the Constitution furnishes no guide, and that every election must be decided by a new rule. If a Constitutional majority of one may be wiped out by a new rule now, a Constitutional majority of five or ten may be wiped out four years hence, and there will be no end to the wild legislation of Congress concerning the counting of the votes.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following excellent point:

The compromise shuffle carefully provides for selecting Justices from the Supreme Bench, according to their party stripe. It assumes that each one will act according to his party stripe, in judging the election. Yet it requires them to take an oath to decide according to the law and the evidence. It selects them do a party service, and then makes them swear that it is purely judicial.

It is said in Washington that some of the Supreme Court judges give as a reason why they should not be represented on a board appointed to arbitrate the Presidential dispute, the possibility that a writ of *quo warranto* or a legal proceeding in some other form may be brought before the Supreme Court by the friends of Mr. TILDEN to know by what authority Mr. HAYES holds the office of President if he is declared elected. As this is not an improbable, certainly not an impossible event, the five Supreme judges who are placed on the Commission would either find themselves committed, in such an event, by their previous action, or be compelled to review their own decision.

A DISPATCH from New York to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Representatives of several manufacturing houses say they are receiving large orders from foreign countries, principally South America, Australia and the East Indies. Some of them have sent agents to open up trade and say that reports are very satisfactory. The goods how in demand in foreign countries are cotton and woolen manufactures, agricultural implements, weighing scales and sewing machines.

The foundation for this encouraging dispatch is probably to be found in the facts set forth in the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

And now Australia attests the success of attempts to introduce American cotton cloths which succeeded in England and in China and have gained consideration in South America. Two hundred packages of Wamsutta cottons shipped to Melbourne have crossed the other shipments and more will follow. Public sentiment there annually becoming more republican and Americanized by increasing commerce, welcomed the new arrival for its source and welcomed it more heartily when its excellences were learned, and successive orders have followed the original venture and created a trade that may endure long and be as serviceable there as here. This is the way to arouse domestic industry and restore the activity all long to see. As the mountain will not make the first call, Mohammed must; and the same policy which has been so successful in cotton cloths and kept northern mills running while southern were erected needs to be lavished with every article the country does or can produce. It is not likely all experiments will succeed. Some have done so when the margin between gold and currency was greater than it now is—approaching toward equality every month. This financial approximation, the increasing crops of cotton, the increasing food crops, diminished wages and expenses of living and taxation and better assurance of future peace—all stimulate the enterprise shown in this Australian incident and point the way to complete recovery and great activity.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Crawford *Journal* urges the Legislature to pass the bill for submitting to the vote of the people the question of removing the capital. He argues that the best way to kill the project is to kill it *now*; and believes that the 550,000 voters outside of Philadelphia are perfectly able to outvote the 120,000 voters in it. If the bill passes at all it will be from some such motive as this. Its passage, in that case, will not be an endorsement of the project, but a preliminary step to its defeat. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, indeed, foreshadows defeat by opposing the bill in its present shape. It says:

There is now pending in the House at Harrisburg a bill which provides for the submission to the people at the next November election of the question: Shall the State Capital be removed to Philadelphia? The bill provides, however, that before the vote is taken "the corporate authorities of Philadelphia shall file with the Governor a legal and binding understanding on the part of said city to furnish and vest in the State free of expense public buildings without cost to the Commonwealth." To this provision we are totally opposed, and we venture to say that if it is insisted upon, the vote of this city will be cast against the measure, insuring its certain defeat.

All right. If you do not want to shoulder the cost, do not press a job that will entail a cost of millions upon the State. Either agree to foot the bill or abandon the scheme altogether. The people of the State will never agree to any measure that will saddle them with a new load of debt.

WHEN a business man, in New York or elsewhere, wants to remit money to Oregon, he does it in a business-like way and without any attempt at concealment. This was not Mr. PELTON'S way, and the presumption is that, in sending $8,000 to Oregon in a roundabout manner, he was doing something that would not bear close examination. He went to the cashier of a bank in which Governor TILDEN is a director and large stockholder, and desired the transfer to be made in such a way that he should not be known in it. The cashier states that Colonel PELTON was not known to him as having large wealth or responsibility, but he had been assured by another man that whatever Colonel PELTON ordered might safely be advanced, and this other man was closely connected with Governor TILDEN in some railway operations. Thus the cashier proceeded to a firm having correspondents in Oregon, and requested that firm to arrange the transfer. The object does not appear. But does it require the intervention of five or six different persons, firms or banks to get $8,000 to Oregon for any legitimate purpose? No man living having only an honest reason for sending money, ever resorted before to such circuitously troublesome methods.

THE New York *Bulletin* thus oracularly discourses upon the troubles of our coal men in the late break-up:

But for what would seem to be an unaccountable want of foresight, it would seem that the destruction of the large fleets of coalboats on the Monongahela at least might have been averted. The river was reported to be rising rapidly the day or two before, and the ice was known to be breaking up, but it never seems to have entered the heads of the boatowners to try to get their property into snug quarters until the deluge came, and then it was too late.

Our coal men would be much obliged to the *Bulletin* if it would point out where these "snug quarters" are to be found, and also how boats frozen up in a river, solid with ice from bank to bank, could have been moved out of their perilous position. The great misfortune of the coal men is that there are, as yet, neither harbors nor "snug quarters" on the river.

THE first noticeable effect of the compromise report on the Presidential question is the chance which it affords to the Democrats of backing out from their threats of war and the use of force. These threats, so freely indulged in, have reacted upon them fearfully, and they are glad to back out from them on any shuffle that offers a chance. The scheme of getting up war meetings has failed in disgrace. It has brought the condemnation of business men of that party, and they are now declaring, "Give us any way of settlement, and let business recover from the effects of this incendiary agitation." As they only were guilty of incendiary agitation, and as they alone had made egregious asses of themselves, it is not to be wondered at that they should eagerly grasp at the first method of escape offered them.

WE clip the following suggestive item from the New York *Tribune*:

Democrats who think that hard times in the United States are due to Republican mismanagement, are invited to a careful study of the recently published statistics of the iron trade of Germany. The capital invested by thirty-two of the largest iron and steel manufacturing companies in that country amounts to $78,035,000, and the net loss, exclusive of interest and depreciation in the value of property, was $1,795,000. Only six of the companies paid any dividend whatever, and the most fortunate of these six was one of the smallest companies, which divided six and two-thirds per cent. The Prussian Mining and Iron Company of Dusseldorf, with a cabital of $2,760,000 actually lost $605,100 on last year's operations, and $215,000 on those of the year before. The net loss of the thirty-two companies in two years has been $2,770,000.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Annapolis to a Baltimore paper states that a man named WELLS, who has been President of the Farmers' and Planters' bank of that city for fifty years, is a defaulter to the bank in the sum of $65,000. This, with the default of a bank cashier at Fishkill, New York, for $130,000, is an illustration of the fact that defalcations are not by any means confined to political office holders. If WELLS and the Fishkill cashier had been political office bearers, we should never hear the last of them. It seems that a much higher state of morality is required from men in public office than from men who hold other places of trust.

HERE is another case of ineligibility. The Baltimore *American* says:

Is Isham G. Harris, Senator-elect from Tennessee, eligible, is a question that may be put when his credentials are offered. After the war he went to Mexico with the intention of making that his future home, and accepted an official position under Maximilian, then attempting to establish the empire. When Maximilian fell at Queretaro he went to England and returned from there to the United States. It remains to be seen whether the fact of his holding office under a foreign government did or did not deprive him of his American citizenship.

UNLESS rumor—and Democratic rumor at that—strangely lies, the bunghole of TILDEN'S "barl of money" was literally uncorked at Cincinnati, and the Republican members of the DUDLEY FIELD committee propose to ascertain how many bucats were poured out, and whose thirst was chiefly assuaged thereby. It is likely that the astute FIELD will presently wish he had not been quite so curious in regard to the use of money in the campaign by the Republican National Committee.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Turkey is indigestible.

First walking lady: Miss Von Hillern.

Indiana is shipping mules to the West Indies.

Tilden thinks his outlook is good; but the inlook troubles him.

McKee's seven-tenths interest in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is to be sold.

That new patch on the seat of Uncle Sam's breeches is unsightly and out of style.

Railroad constipation, brought on by the severe winter, is at least temporarily better.

Unconscious satire. The rottenest life insurance concern exposed yet is called the "Security."

The colored American Jubilee Singers earned $40,000 by their concerts in England last year.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday reports that a lady "was drowned in a previous edition" of that paper.

The Germans are buying hundreds of farms in Wisconsin from the Americans, who sell out and go farther West.

The latest Arctic expedition has confirmed the fact of a tidal wave coming from the North down to Frobisher's Land.

A heated discussion is raging in New York over the proposition to compel street car companies to heat their vehicles.

The Bethelehem Iron Company are enlarging their immense works for the purpose of manufacturing steel bands for cotton bales.

The thinly disguised and slumbering hostility between France and Germany is being stirred up and made to take more definite form.

A Philadelphia hatter has failed for $10,000. He felt that it was no use to fight against fate, and capped his troubles by making an assignment.

The supply of boots and shoes made and consumed in this country is equal to five pairs each per year for every man, woman and child of its population.

Hard times. Among the applicants for a position on the Boston police force is one man who three years ago paid a tax on $40,000 real estate in that city.

Measures have been taken in Boston to buy the famous Dighton rock and remove it to that city as a monument to the mythical Norse discoverers of Massachusetts.

Philadelphia's contributions to the National Treasury in customs last year were $7,643,626. The number of immigrants landed there during the year was 7,182.

Canada is about to take measures for assimilating the Fishery laws of the Dominion with those of the United States bordering on the inland lakes and rivers.

Canada is pushing its educational system with vigor, and if it keeps up in the future as in the past, will make its people among the most generally educated in the world.

Statistics show that there is a season for matrimony, and that the preference falls to the last quarter of the year; next to this, the second quarter is deemed acceptable.

One-fifth of Great Britain is in the hands of 523 peers, and three-fourths is owned by less than ten thousand persons. The absorption is still going on, and so is the popular sullenness.

The Mayor of Philadelphia has just had a census of the taverns in that city taken. The whole number is found to be 5,453, an increase of 718 since last June. And yet the times are trying.

The rival schools of medicine are likely to join battle in Buffalo, New York, over an appeal of the homeopathic doctors to the city government for representation in the city Board of Health.

Gold is now the currency of the tea and coffee trade at New York, and the *Evening Post* urges that a demand be created for gold by extending its mercantile use to the cotton and produce trades.

An enterprise that promises considerable results is the forming of an international organization, through the agency of the King of Belgium, to carry on the work of exploring and civilizing the interior of Africa.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* figures up the cost of mining coal, taking three colleries in Schuylkill county, for examples, to be $3 30 to $3 63 per ton, without profit to the operator or interest on the investment.

A new idea against intemperance has been started in England, where, for purposes of punishment, the magistrates ascertain from drunkards brought before them the name of the man who last supplied them with liquor.

The Connecticut Farmers' Combination to resist payment of notes obtained from them by an agent of the Agricultural Works in New Hampshire, report that they have driven him West, and warn the Western farmers against him.

The London *Examiner* has discovered a curious phase of American humor. It says that whenever an American humorist is at a loss for a subject he introduces a man who buys a horse and finds cause immediately afterward to repent his bargain.

To make the snow so that it will bear heavy loads, and to bear the hard work and time usually expended in "breaking" roads, the lumbermen in the Northwestern pineries wet the snow copiously from sprinkling carts, and the frost does the rest.

The abolition of import duties on iron, steel and their manufactures in Germany attracts the attention of all competing nations, and, by way of experiment, many shipments will be made from the United States to that country during the present year.

Many new facts have lately been discovered relating to the manner in which the bottom of the ocean is constantly receiving accumulations from the debris of the land. The deposition is almost entirely carbonate of lime, and will some day become limestone rock.

The increased interest manifested in enlarging geographical knowledge is shown by the recent establishment of geographical societies in Denmark, Spain and Portugal, and a large accession to the membership of the leading societies of England, France and Italy.

It is authoritatively stated that there are not more than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in Minnesota available for grinding or export after taking out that required for home consumption. Large sections of wheat in that State did not average more than eight bushels yield per acre last year.

During the past year there was collected from whisky, tobacco and beer, a revenue of one hundred million dollars. Sixty-two million five hundred thousand gallons of spirits were distilled from grain and molasses, which, with nine million barrels of beer, would seem to be a pretty extensive tipple, even for forty millions of people.

PERSONAL.

Six Creek Indians are at a college in Georgia preparing for a theological course in order to become Baptist missionaries. They are refined in their manners.

Rev. Stopford Brooke, who is one of Queen Victoria's favorite preachers, was asked lately by a lady as to what his theological opinions were, and answered, "My dear madam, I gave up theology years ago."

Some time ago Lieutenant Kritchener, of the Palestine exploration party, announced his intention of digging out and restoring Jacob's Well. His mail has since been literally flooded with circulars from all the chain-pump men in Yankeedom.

Theodore Thomas has been having hard luck in his tour in New York State, owing to the snow blockade and the general want of money among the people. He was compelled to give up a proposed performance in Watertown the other day, and had barely enough money to pay his bills and take him back to New York.

Frederick Woods, of Brooklyn, went out to buy a coffin for his mother-in-law, but his delight in the mission overcame his habitual prudence and led him to indulge freely in stimulating drinks. He got drunk and didn't buy the coffin. The judge fined him off on the understanding that he would fulfill the pious duty instantly.

The spot where the Apostle Peter was wont to baptize has been discovered in the Ostrian Catacombs, Rome, along the Via Nomentana. An inscription has been deciphered by Signor Armellini, in which the name of St. Peter occurs, and which would serve to place beyond doubt the previous conclusions as to the Apostle's connection with the Ostrian Catacombs.

Iceland does not seem to be so very unhealthy, despite its inclemency of weather, and the popular diet of seal's blubber and whale oil. Last month the oldest inhabitant of the island died. He was the Councilor Bjorne Thorsteinson, for many years Magistrate of the Western District of the Island, for some time President of the Althing, and for the last few years having lost his sight, lived in the town of Reikjavik. He was born in 1781.

Beecher is this winter working with an energy and application which is perfectly astonishing. He is, as it is said, under a contract with the lecture bureau to deliver one hundred lectures, for $40,000. The appointments are all made out by the bureau, to whom the fee is remitted by the local committees. The lecturer is thus sent off every week wherever occasion may call. His method is to arrive as early in the day as possible. He goes to the best hotel and avoids all callers. After dinner he takes to the bed and sleeps as long as possible. He is thus fresh for the lecture, and when it is over he leaves, if possible, the same night. Two young men attend him as a body guard, in order that he may not be again placed in suspicious circumstances. Beecher lectures two or three nights in the week, and gets home in time to attend Friday evening meeting, and then preaches twice on Sabbath. He is now in his sixty-fourth year, and is doing an amount of mental labor which will no doubt end in softening the brain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PETER THE APOSTLE. By Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., author of "David, King of Israel," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The admirable works of Dr. Taylor, "David, King of Israel" and "Elijah the Prophet," met, as they deserved, with a generous and favorable criticism based upon their intrinsic merits, and we have in "Peter the Apostle" the same excellent features which characterized those books. They represented Old Testament worthies: this a prominent New Testament character. These discourses fitly represent successful expository preaching, and they serve to illustrate the wealth of thought embodied in Scripture truth and characters, and rebuke ministers who substitute tame essays for vital preaching. Dr. Taylor seems peculiarly dowered for this kind of a treatise, and well says another, he has a mind at once poetic and logical; a memory that lets nothing slip, and brings at the instant just what is wanted; the Scriptures at his fingers' ends; the widest range of reading; a definite acquaintance with the geography of the holy land, the history, character and customs of its people; the readiest command of clear, graphic, idiomatic English—these enable Dr. Taylor so felicitously to reproduce the Scripture story that one "cannot choose but hear." Difficult passages are "squarely met" and clearly explained, as for instance, harmonizing seeming conflicts of the evangelists, the passage "On this rock," community of goods, doctrine of miracles, etc. His style is fascinating and chaste.

EVERY DAY REASONING, or, THE SCIENCE OF INDUCTIVE LOGIC. By George P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

The announcement of a work on inductive logic by this talented author, in view of his multitudinous cares and grave responsibilities, will be a surprise to hosts of admirers and welcomed as well. It is dedicated to the young men who have been students of the intsitution of which he is the honored head, during the years 1871-7. The design of the author was to furnish an aid to teachers in presenting the principles of inductive logic, and while not claiming much originality, it has been so prepared as to invest the subject in a more attractive and clearer light, and also to enable students to readily grasp its principles. It was not only designed as a text book, but to be used as a manual for persons in every-day life, professional and otherwise. Some of the points have been already presented to popular audiences in outline form and embodied in a lecture entitled "Every-Day Reasoning." After a brief introduction, the book is divided into four parts: Truth, Causes, Methods of Induction and Steps in Induction. There is much valuable matter compressed in this volume of 172 pp., and it bears the marks of culture and thought, and is couched in vigorous and chaste language.

PICTURES FROM ITALY, SKETCHES FROM BOZ, AND AMERICAN NOTES. By Charles Dickens. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the latest volume of the popular "Household Edition" of the works of Charles Dickens. This edition is in quarto form, bright type, white paper and bound in green cloth with gold and black tracing, and sold at a low rate. The profuse and admirable illustrations are by that prince of artists, Thomas Nast, and Mr. Arthur B. Frost as associate. The matter is too well known to need anything more than announcement. It is a capital edition for public and private libraries, and persons with limited means will find it just the thing. We look for a large sale of the "Household Edition," because of its popular features and reasonable cost.

CYRILLA. By the author of "The Initials." Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers will recognize this as a new edition of "Cyrilla," the well known and thrilling romance by the Baroness Tautphoesus, author of "The Initials." Since its first appearance it has been changed somewhat in the concluding chapters. It is written in a glowing style, and the characters are drawn with precision and skill, and there is running through the story a vein of thrilling interest, which will captivate the reader.

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as we are now opening further Novelties, making it exceedingly attractive, while very best value is offered.

Knickerbocker Suitings, all shades, at 10 and 12½c.
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Beautiful assortment New Dress Goods in all the most desirable Dress Materials, all qualities of textures, and all the newest and latest shades, at

OUR USUAL LOWEST PRICES!

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As per announcement in our last ca ing November and December, we have an examination of them, ranging in p

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Also, a new and choice line of

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At $1, $1 12½, $1 15, $1 20 and $1 25. Black Dress Silks which, one week ago, were $1 25, $1 40, $1 60, $1 70 and $1 75.

Personal purchases each week in the Eastern markets keeps our stock constantly changing, and offers superior attractions in new novelties as rapidly as they appear there.

We have advices of a Second Shipme MONDAY NEXT, offering other and m

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The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which it has characterized in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures when it does not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party which the Republican party at large does not in its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time be met, will be fully discussed, in a proper and fair manner, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

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Ladies' Good Heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 20, 1877.

The week closed without any material change in the financial situation. The banks are still seeking first-class paper at easy rates, the offerings of which fail considerably short of the volume of loanable funds seeking investment. There is a somewhat increased activity in one or two lines of business. The coal trade is busy repel ing the damages by the late ice floods and shipping coal to the down river markets where the advance in prices affords hope that a portion of the loss inflicted on that interest may be regained through the increased returns; and the activity and prosperity of the petroleum interest continues throughout all its ramifications. In other respects our manufacturing and commercial interests are dull and lifeless with no especial prospects of improvement save those held out by the general condition of affairs. It has generally been held an axiom of political economy that easy money is certain to produce business activity; but that rule seems to have been suspended for the past year or two, as we have experienced a period of unexampled monetary ease and commercial dullness at the same time. The reason why this cause does not produce its customary effect must be found in the deranged condition of economic confidence. If the nervous system of the human body is out of order, the whole system is weakened. In the same manner the depression and distrust which have ruled in business for the past three years hamper and prevent those measures of commercial extension which are necessary to revive business prosperity. When the political uncertainties and general feelings of caution, that now cloud the business horizon, are cleared away, a forward movement may be expected all along the line. Until then, however, we must be content with waiting and hoping. As already said, the money market continues quiet and easy at unchanged rates of 6@8 per cent. on prime commercial paper at the banks; 7@10 per cent. on first-class collaterals; 7@10 per cent. on call on the street. All paper presented receives a severe scrutiny by bankers and discount boards, the tendency to reject doubtful or unknown names having been considerably strengthened by recent events. The clearing house operations for the week were in moderate volume, being a little below those of the preceding week, and about ten per cent. less than for the corresponding week of last year. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 15	$855,779 22	$161,882 90
January 16	881,080 93	221,317 96
January 17	659,078 45	132,609 80
January 18	703,398 01	117,088 22
January 19	1,003,012 25	160,013 26
January 20	689,884 07	138,878 91
Total	$4,539,091 99	$897,390 06
Week ending Jan. 13	4,601,602 06	738,139 22
Week ending Jan. 6	4,146,775 96	693,243 81
Week ending Jan. 22, 1876	5,027,833 36	983,933 44
Total 1877 to date	13,387,450 01	2,225,351 16
Total 1876 to date	14,301,570 04	2,415,493 90
Excess	86,120 25	24,306,000	454,725

—The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle*, after reviewing the many adverse financial occurrences with which the year 1876 was commenced, says: It is not surprising that, from the lack of confidence, business has been impeded, and, indeed, seriously curtailed in every quarter. That a large class has suffered is obviously the case; diminished income and the high cost of living is but too evident. Those who had so injudiciously invested their savings in Turkish, Egyptian, Spanish, Peruvian, Honduras, Costa Rica, or Paraguay bonds are not only regretting their folly in seeking for high rates of interest, but are suffering from an important loss of income and also from a partial, and, in some cases, almost total loss of capital. It takes a long period of economy to recover such heavy losses, and for that reason a return to a normal condition of activity may yet be distant.

Passing to the more hopeful side of the subject be same extent. "It is satisfactory, however, to be able to notice that there have been few failures during the year. There has been scarcely one of any considerable importance, and there is now every reason to believe that the trade of the country is being conducted on a secure and solid basis. The numerous suspensions which took place in 1875, some of which were, as is well known, very discreditable, seem to have cleared the country of unsound trading and this is obviously a good feature. There can be no doubt that the state of our commerce is more satisfactory than it was at this period last year, for, although the business doing is restricted and is attended with small profits, yet losses are few, and, consequently, the net result this year has been more favorable than in 1875, when so many heavy failures took place. It is quite probable that only a settlement of the Eastern question is necessary to produce a more active movement in commercial circles."

—The New York bank statement shows a rise in the legal tender average of $3,085,900; the specie average is also $1,237,500 higher and the banks still hold more specie than they do legal tender notes. The total reserve is $4,323,400 higher than last week; the increase in the surplus reserve is less because reduced by the allowance made for the increase in liabilities. The surplus reserve, however, is up to $24,258,600, against $20,813,225 last week. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	Differences.
Loans	$284,173,400	$282,411,900	Dec. $1,761,500
Specie	29,747,400	30,974,900	Inc. 1,227,500
Legal Tenders	57,062,900	60,148,800	Inc. 3,085,900
Deposits	223,883,300	227,342,800	Inc. 3,459,500
Circulation	15,517,300	15,491,900	Dec. 25,400
Total Reserve	86,810,300	91,123,700	Inc. 4,323,400
Res. required	59,595,075	56,585,700	Dec. 2,809,375
Excess	20,813,225	24,258,000	Inc. 3,444,775

At a meeting held on Tuesday the stockholders of the Phœnix National bank of New York agreed to the proposed reduction of the stock from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000 by returning 44 per cent. to the amounts of the shareholders' *pro rata*, according to the number of shares held by each at the time of the reduction. The saving to the bank in taxation, it is estimated, will be about $50,000 a year.

—An additional fact discovered after the publication of the report of the New York Deputy Superintendent of Insurance makes the condition of the Security even less secure for the policy holders. In the assets of the company was a piece of real estate valued by the Appraiser of the Insurance Department at $31,241. A mortgage of $25,000 on this property was entirely overlooked.

—Six tons of gold, in $20 gold pieces, the whole being worth $5,000,000, arrived in this city Monday from San Francisco, and was deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The gold was contained in two iron safes, and was guarded by Captain George F. Price, of the Fifth Cavalry, and eight selected men, besides eight clerks of the Treasury Department.—*New York World.*

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	48¾
Reading	....	....	17⅜
United Cos of N. J	....	146½	....
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimo	....	84	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	49¾
Allegheny Valley 7 30's	....	105	....
Central Transportation	....	40	....
P. C. & St. L. 7's	86	89¼	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 106⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Money 3@4½ per cent., closing easy. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $207,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $245,000. Clearings $21,500,000. Sterling dull at 483@484½.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 106¾ and closed at 106⅞; all sales of the day were at these figures. Carrying rates 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. Bar silver $1 04¾ per ounce in greenbacks and $1 20 in gold; silver coin $1 20¾; the London quotation is 58 3 16d per ounce.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Railroad bonds firm. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market generally was firm during the day and became strong and higher at the close, Rock Island, New York Central, Union Pacific and Lake Shore leading the upward movement. Rock Island advanced to 102¾, New York Central to 104⅝, Lake Shore to 56¾, Northwestern preferred to 57⅞, Union Pacific to 62½, St. Paul preferred to 49¾, Western Union to 76¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 7, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 79¾, New Jersey Central to 50½, and Michigan Central to 49½. Transactions to-day aggregated 100,000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 2,700 Erie, 32,500 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwestern, 3 000 Rock Island, 2,700 Pacific Mail, 4,500 St. Paul, 23,600 Western Union Telegraph, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Michigan Central and 2 000 Illinois Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	76¾	C., C., C. & I.	37
Quicksilver	14¾	Rock Island	101¾
Do. preferred	26¾	St. Paul	18¾
Mariposa	2½	Do. preferred	35
Do. preferred	6½	Toledo & Wabash	6½
Pacific Mail	23¾	Ft. Wayne	100¾
Adams Express	102½	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	84½	Do. preferred	14½
American Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	97¾
United States Ex	56¼	Do. preferred	110
New York Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	10¾	Del. & Lack	79½
Do. preferred	17¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	16¾
Harlem	140	Missouri Pacific	101¾
Do. preferred	136	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	49	Indiana Central	3¾
Panama	122	Hnr. & Quincy	117¾
Lake Shore	56¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	12¾
Illinois Central	88	Union Pac. stock	62¾
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾	Central Pac. bds	106½
Northwestern	36½	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Do. preferred	57¾	Do. land grants	101¾
N. J. Central	50½	Do. S. F. bonds	95¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	114¾	New 5's	111¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	108½	New 4½'s	108¾
5-20's, 1865, new	110¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	113¾	Currency 6's	122½
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45¼	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	33¾	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, January 20, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £84,000. Consols 95 7 16. United States bonds —5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 109¼; new 5's, 107½; 10-40's, 109½. Railroad securities —New York Central 99½; Erie 9½; preferred 19½.

PARIS, January 20.—Rentes 105 francs 60 centimes.

BOSTON, January 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 102⅞.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20—Gold 107@107½. Sight exchange on New York at par; cents discount. Sterling exchange 5 45.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 20, 1877.

If the subscribers to the daily issues of this city depended upon the market reports for sensations, they would for the present depend upon a vain hope, and have decidedly dull reading, sure enough; for the markets are almost totally devoid of events, worth any salient points whatever. The monotony of our reports will continue until the spring trade begins and business opens up, when the people now either out of employment or working barely enough to secure a livelihood, shall be able from their better and more regular income be buy many things which now lie heavily on the hands of dealers. Trade to-day was in no noticeable particular different from what it was yesterday, and prices remain unchanged throughout, except in the article of wheat, which is considerably higher.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,963	Cheese, bxs	34
Wheat, bush	150	Butter, pkgs	74
Barley, bus	502	Bacon, tcs	58
Oats, bush	1,200	Hay, bales	65
Corn, bush	3,600	Apples, bbls	481
Rye, bush	63		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Dec. 30.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 13	Jan. 20.
Flour, bbls	8,252	9,349	8,335	8,546
Apples, bbls	100	101	141	608
Chickens, hds	514	60	55	643
Corn, bus	5,694	8,885	5,502	9 900
Wheat, bus	9,044	4,789	3,650	6,746
Barley, bus	8,234	1,618	4,393	5,578
Rye, bus	1,407	985	415	1,279
Oats, bus	24,550	19,530	11,521	13,105
Butter, pkgs	518	456	357	389
Bacon, pcs	48,320	22,585	17,747	3,742
Bacon, tcs	98	147	300	306
Potatoes, bus	3,479	525	889	2,983
Hay, bales	1,651	1,709	1,430	1,695

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market to-day was unchanged except that wheat had gone up materially owing to the scarcity of the grain, and the firmness with which the Western markets held on to it, and except that rye was easier, and did not rate in her than 70@75c, per bushel and the market very dull at that. Wheat we quote as follows: Prime red wheat at 87@87 per bushel; amber at 90@92 per bushel; prime white $1 00@1 05. Corn is still in extremely light receipt, nothing being done in the market, and the prices unchanged. A decline in price is vastly looked for. We quote: Ear corn 53@55c per bushel; prime yellow shelled 53@55c. Oats continue in fair supply, and are held at 39@40c per bushel for prime white; mixed 36@38c. Rye is dull at 70@75c per bushel. Barley also is dull, and quoted at 85c for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring at $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market continues strong and steadily tends upwards. In view of the quantity of the wheat supply and the difficulty in moving it, an advance in flour seems confidently looked for by some dealers. For the present we quote: No. 1 white spring flour at $7 25@8 50; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 50@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy No. 1 do $8 25@8 75; pancake flour $9 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 25; cornmeal 70c $ bushel; oatmeal $6 75@7 00 $ barrel; rye flour $5 75@6 00; buckwheat flour $4 00 $ barrel.

HAY—The market to-day was stronger, noticeably so in wagon hay, which was scarce, in consequence of the condition of the roads. There were no quotable changes given. We quote: Wagon $ 2 00@14 00 $ ton; No. 1 timothy $12 00@13 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@12 00; first bands $14 00@15 00; clipped 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Market firm and unchanged. Bran $14 00@15 00 $ ton at wholesale; $16 00@17 00 in a jobbing way; middlings $23 00@25 00; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

The market for country produce was without quotable changes, though a weakening was manifest, and a decline anticipated on all articles which come by water. A good many potatoes are on the boats below, and when they arrive the present prices will drop considerably.

APPLES—Good cooking and eating apples are in demand, and the market is moderately slow. We quote prime at $1 50@2 00 $ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Market quiet with sales at 40c $ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@31c $ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 $ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Prices unchanged. Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4½@5c; red-tipped 3@4c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 35 per cent. off the prices given, as to quality.

HORSE—Dull and quoted at 30@35c $ lb.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c $ lb.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks a little scarce, and quoted at $1 00@1 25.

ONIONS—Still scarce and prices firm at $2 75@3 00 $ bbl.

HONEY—California comb 23c $ lb; home honey 22c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $10 00 $ bbl; $3 25@3 50 $ bushel.

CIDER—Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—Market decidedly slow. We quote dried apples at 10@5c $ lb for prime; dried peaches 13c; evaporated peaches 18@20c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 $ bushel.

BUTTER—Is still plenty and the demand only moderate. We quote: Choice roll packed 15@17c per lb; do roll 22@23c; choice dairy rolls 24@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet at $3 50@3 75 per cwt for prime; $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Market quiet and no changes to report. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14 2 14½c in round lots; jobbing at 14½@15c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 13c; nutmeg 12c.

SEEDS—There is as yet but little inquiry. The asking rates from store are: Cloversee $ 8 00 @9 00 $ bushel or 62 lbs; timothy seed $1 00@2 15. Flaxseed—Fresh eggs are in better supply and easier. We quote to-day: Fresh 31@35c $ dozen; packed 23@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c $ lb at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c $ lb at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7½@8c $ lb.

POULTRY—The market is abundantly supplied, and dull. Ample poultry capacity is in even more than sufficient supply, and the weather being soft has a depressing influence on prices. Chickens, both live and dressed, are not called for. We quote to-day: Dressed chickens 11@12c $ lb; live chickens 7½@8c; live turkeys at 7½@8c $ lb each; dressed 11@12c $ lb. Live chickens in coop 40@45c $ pair. Ducks, live, 60@65c $ pair; dressed 60@65c $ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 8@9c $ lb.

VEGETABLES—The market is unchanged from yesterday's prices. We quote from store: Prime peachblows, $1 25@1 30 $ bushel; early rose $1 00@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes were out of market to-day.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@18c $ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, $ lb, 33c; ¼ to full blood, $ lb, 34@37c; combing, $ lb, 40c; unwashed, $ lb, 32c; city pullings, $ lb, 25@30; unwashed, $ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

The provision market is in no important particular changed, and the prices of yesterday remain. Dealers have worked off from most of their old meats, and next week will have the new fairly before the trade, when a better business is looked for.

BACON—Shoulders, new, 8½c per pound; short rib sides 8 16c; clear sides 11c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c $ lb for extra sugar-cured. Shoulders and corn rules easy, and we quote sugar-cured at 9½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Sugar-cured breakfast, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 75.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; tubs, 12½c; prime, 12c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½c; ½-bbls 12¾c; 20-lb pails 13¼c; 3-lb tin pails 13¾c; 1-lb, 14¼c; 5-lb do, 14¼c; 3-lb caddies, 14¼c; 5-lb do 14¼c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 $ gal; No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 85@90c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra No. 1 winter strained 95c $ gal; No. 1 do 90c; No. 2 do 65c.

TALLOW—Firm and steady; the ruling quotations are 8½@9c $ lb. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW CANDLES—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½@9c $ lb; country do 7½@8c $ lb; rough 6½@6c $ lb.

Groceries.

We have nothing new to tell of the grocery market, as nothing new was learned. The business done was fair. We give below the ruling prices:

Green Coffees. — Rio, prime, 25½c; Choice Rio, 24½c; Prime Rio, 24c; Good Rio, 23c; Ordinary Rio, 20 c; Java, 30@34c.

Roasted Coffees. — Rio, in papers, 28c; Java, in papers, 32 c; Java, in bulk, 30½c.

Teas. — Young Hyson, 75c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 85c; Imperial, 80c; Japan, 75c; Oolong, 85c; Fancy do, 1 00; Souchong, 75c.

Spices (whole). — Cloves, 45 c; Allspice, 17 c; Cassia, 30@31 c; Nutmegs, $1 15; Pepper, 18 c.

Soaps. — Irish soap, $ box, 4 20; S. S. Star, $ box, 5 75; Rabbitt's best, $ box, 6 75; Gold do, 6 25; Extra olive do, 5 80; No. 3, 5 20; Family do, 4 80; German mottled do, 7 c; California, $ box, 4 20.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; Muscatel $2 30; mat raisins $4 65 $ mat; Valentias, new, 10c $ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 9@9½c. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; Alicante 37c; do Jordan 35c, in drums 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 11c. Maccaroni, 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, $ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 $ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 $ hundred.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$ 22 00	Round herring	$ 6 25
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador	6 25
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Fish, all fat	5 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do	3 00
Extra No. 2 medium	12 50	Lake trout, do	5 00
No. 2 medium	12 50	fish, $ lb	6
Large No. 3	12 00	Medium Georges	5¾
No. 3 medium	11 50	Large do	6¾
Whitefish, bf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, $ box	35
Lake Trout, do	5 50	Scaled herring, do	40

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 $ cans $ dozen, 2 @00@2 25; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 85; cranberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 $ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

January 20.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years, the exports of refined east-ward by the var ous railroads:

	Rec'pts Pen'a & all rail bbls.	Exp'ts Pen'a & N. Y. bbls.	Exp'ts Al. Val. & R. R. bbls.
Monday, January 15	1 634		3,696
Tuesday, January 16	1,082		1,757
Wednesday, " 17	1,606		1,439
Thursday, January 18			256
Friday, January 19	1,245		1,920
Saturday, January 20			36
Total for week	5,569		9,608
Since Jan. 1, 1877	33,009		27,447
To January 20, 1877	38,578		37,055
Same time 1876	5,210		5,779
Same time 1875	20,247		10,357
Same time 1874	150,830	2,003	50,267
Same time 1873	115,540	2,500	29,156
Same time 1872	84,745	2,000	20,730
Same time 1871	50,367	8,000	20,730
Same time 1870	50,631	5,003	20,730
Same time 1869	160,417	3,007	45,649

BUSINESS.—We have to report an exceedingly dull market here and at the Western refineries. Prices are very unsettled, with scarcely anything doing in refined, the views of dealers being so wide that one or the other must give way before sales to any extent can be made. Advices from New York dispatches state that lots have been offered at 25@26c, while certain holders are demanding 28@29c for spot. Of course there will be no buyers at the latter figures so long as they can be obtained at the former. It does seem to hold to the idea that as long as there is none selling they may as well hold out for big figures. In our own market the demand is altogether for local purposes. By the car load 24@25c are the asking figures. These are steep figures as compared with the prices ruling in the Eastern cities.

The following are the sales and resales of petroleum as reported in the oil regions for the past week:

	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday	60,000	Thursday	53,000
Tuesday	70,000	Friday	56,000
Wednesday	62,000	Saturday	75,000
Total for the week			376,000
Last week			350,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	11,269	5,569

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to January 20:

	1877.	1876.
January 20	38,578	
Same time 1876	5,210	
Same time 1875	20,247	
Same time 1874	150,830	
Same time 1873	115,540	
Same time 1872	84,745	
Same time 1871	50,367	
Same time 1870	50,631	
Same time 1869	160,417	
Same time 1868	103,374	
Same time 1867	3,643	
Same time 1866	6,000	

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week
A. V. R. R., barrels	7,707	9,608

The following are the exports of refined east of the various routes for the past five years, from January 1 to January 20:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
P. R. R	2,500	3,007			
A. V. R. R	20,158	10,037	9,596	5,779	36,503
Total	22,746	13,040	6,595	5,779	36,503

SATURDAY.

The dullness noted in our last general review has continued during the entire week—that is, so far as relates to refined, and could not be made unless at a decline in prices. On the other hand, as a general thing, holders are not pressing sales. They have read their figures—"If you wish to purchase, all right; you know our figures." The shipments East show a slight increase over the previous week. In regard to crude we have nothing particular to notice. Within the last few days the sales and resales have been made in the oil regions at the various points, a full report of which sales and resales being received by telegraph.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and prices nominal; city made are offered at $1 35, with limited transactions.

PARKERS, January 20, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has again settled dull with little transactions today. Conduit and United opened at $2 50 bid, and held there throughout the morning. In the afternoon a slight demonstration on the part of buyers carried up the price to $2 60, then reacted to $2 55, closing unchanged. Union nominally the same as United and Conduit; shipment quiet at $3 75@$3 75. Shipments from the lower district for January 19, 14,59; barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, January 20.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The market opened at $2 60, advanced to $2 62½, declined to $2 55 and closed with $2 55½ freely bid. Shipping certificates and $3 56½ for those dated to morrow and Monday. The final sale was of 10,000 barrels certificates dated Monday at $2 55½. There is no change in the shipment trade, but little being done and that unchanged. Quotations are $3 72½@3 75, the latter being for Oil City delivery. Sales 48,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 20, closing 19.—Export demand is in abeyance and prices are wholly nominal. There are small lots of refined reported offered from second hands as low as 26c; refiners hold to recent quoted figures. The following are the quotations for New York delivery: Crude in bulk 14½c; in barrels 17½c; city naphtha 14½c in shipping order; refined in barrels for spot, 26c. Sales 48,000 barrels. Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 25½.

PARKERS, January 20.—Market steady; United $3 55; no inquiry for shipment; nominally $3 75.

ROUSSVILLE, January 20.—Market quiet at $3 62½.

TIDIOUTE, January 20.—Market quiet; held about $3 70.

OIL CITY, January 20.—Very little doing; United $3 55½.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market very quiet and dull; nothing doing; about $3 50@3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Market quiet; crude 12½c; standard white 20½c; cases 30c. No sales.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, January 20.—Petroleum dull; crude 14½c; refined 26½c; in case 32c; city tax 1½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16½c; refined 26½c.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—Petroleum firm; crude 15½@15½c; refined 26½@27c.

CLEVELAND, January 20.—Petroleum steady; standard white, 110 degrees test, 27c.

LIVERPOOL, January 20.—Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 9d 12½d.

ANTWERP, January 20.—Refined petroleum 49½ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	1,581
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R	893

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 $ gallon; highwines at $1 10 $ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 18c; Union cases 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 36c; do 2¾ bushel 30c; do 2 bushel 26c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 20c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ $ cans $1 50 $ dozen; ½ $ cans $3 00; 1 $ cans $5 50; 5 $ cans $25 00; 10 $ boxes 40c $ lb. Wholesale: 40@45c net steady and demand good.

BELTING—We stated recently that on account of the advance in leather the manufacturers of belting had raised the prices 3 cents per foot upon all sizes up to 16 inches. No advance which was made then is still maintained. The market has no special features to-day, and the prices which we give below are firm. The list of prices are as follows:

Per foot.		We	
1 inch wide	9	5 inches wide	57
1¼ inch wide	15	5½ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2½ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3½ inches wide	39	9 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 hazy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	3 00@3 50
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Mouse brooms	2 00

CRACKERS—Demand active and prices higher. Water crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 8½c; soda crackers 6½c; extra soda 9½c; extra sodas 9½c; ginger snaps 12½c; lemon biscuit 11½c. Trenton hard made crackers 9s per pound.

HIDES AND LEATHER—There is a moderately good business done in these articles, but further than this there is little to say. We note a slight advance in a few kinds of leather, and give the figures now ruling:

Leather			
Oak sole, country $ lb	$	30@	34
Oak sole, city		36@	38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy		29@	32
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid		29@	32
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy		28@	31
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid		28@	31
Red sole, good damaged		25@	27
Oak, rough		24@	27
Harness, city oak		36@	38
Harness, country		28@	32
Harness, No. 2 and common		26@	28
Collar, oak sides, $ foot		12@	17
Fair skirting $ lb		37@	40
Fair bridle and line, $ doz	$4	00@	6 00
Belt leather $ lb		28@	42
Finished calf	$	90@	1 20
Finished upper, $ foot		16@	20
Finished kips $		50@	90

Sugars. — Standard A, 11c; Standard B, 11c; extra C, 10½c; extra C—yel, 9¾@10c; C—yellow, 9¼@9½c; Franklin, B, 10¼@10½c; New Orleans, 8¼@10¼c; Cut Loaf, 13½c; Crushed, 13½c; Powdered, 12½c; Granulated, 12½c.

Molasses. — $ gall. Strp ch. N. O., 60@62c; Primes, 55@57c.

Syrups. — Ex. white drips, 61@65c; Sugar drips, 55c; Lower grades, 25@45c.

Starch. — Pearl, 7½@8c; silver gloss, 9½@10c; Corn, 7½@10c.

Candles. — Chicago gloss, 8 c; Chicago cons, 8½c.

Rice. — Choice Car'la, 6¼@7 c; Louisiana, 5¾@6¾c.

Soda. — Bi-carb, in kegs, 6@6½ c; Bi-carb in boxes, 6½c; Bi-carb in 8 papers, 6¼c.

Candles. — Star, full weight, 16 c; Stearine, 11@13 c; Sperm, 45c.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated fifteen feet nine inches and rising. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant. Navigation will be resumed to-day.

THE Allegheny gorge still holds on.

MONONGAHELA, fifteen feet nine inches and rising.

THE steamer Fanchon is *en route* for this city.

COAL at Louisville has advanced to $1 per barrel.

THE Muskingum river is still closed to navigation.

THE OHIO river at Cincinnati reached fifty-three feet.

A NUMBER of towboats have arrived since our last. More on the way up.

CAPTAIN JOHN N. SHUNK is confined to his steamer, the Mary Miller, by illness.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says: Everything in the shape of coal is worth caring for now.

CAPTAIN ANSCHUTZ thinks that the hull of the Calumet has lodged this side of Vevay.

CAPTAIN W. H. GILHAM has purchased a one-half interest in the steamer Timmie Baker

THE ice in the Missouri at Boonville is two feet thick, and fears are felt for the bridge.

THE steamer John Snowden is off a day. The river is too high for her to pass under the bridge.

THE Tennessee has been frozen over at Kingston, and people crossing on the ice since the 10th inst.

THE Hard Cash was three weeks making her last trip to White river. She was frozen in most of the time.

THE Jacksonport *Herald* says: The steamer Batesville is hemmed in by an ice gorge in Dudley's Bend.

SO far weather in Montana has been fine this winter. Up to December 24, strange to relate, the Missouri at Benton had not closed.

CAPTAIN LOWERY, of the sunken towboat Leopard, wants a contract, and is here for the purpose of purchasing. The Captain's head is level.

THE Cincinnati papers are mistaken. Mate Shannon, of the Tom Dodsworth was not killed. We are pleased to note that he is improving.

THE Jennie Baldwin, Rock Island and Davenport, sunk in the movement of the ice at St. Louis, in December, have been wrecked at the St. Louis arsenal.

THE powerful towboat Whale, Captain C. F. Adams, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville, Carro and St. Louis on Wednesday

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 21, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	—WIND.— Dir.	Miles p hour	Veath
7 A. M.	30 241	13	81	W.	5	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 191	34	71	S.	7	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30 213	24	74	E.	2	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.215 Highest thermom... 27
Mean thermom.... 21.2 Lowest thermom.... 12

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1877, 10-48 P. M.

Cairo, Ills.—Ther. 33; wind N.; fair.
Cincinnati—Ther. 32; wind S. E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 21; wind W.; fair.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 18; wind N.; lt. snow.
Indianapolis—Ther. 28; cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa—Ther. 24; wind N. W.; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 29; wind N.; cloudy.
Louisville—Ther. 32; wind N. E.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 32; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Nashville—Ther. 33; wind N.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 21; wind N. W.; fair.
Pittsburg—Ther. 24; wind E.; foggy.
Portland, Oregon—Ther. 38; wind E.; clear.
Salt Lake City—Ther. 23; cloudy.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 57; cloudy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 49; wind S.; cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M.—Ther. 26; wind S. E.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 36; wind N.; clearing.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 27; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 37; wind N. W.; cloudy.
Virginia City—Ther. *2; wind N. E.; clear.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 37; wind N.; cloudy.

*Below zero.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant

Is an old time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections. MWF

Bread for the Poor.

M. Byrne, wholesale liquor dealer on Wylie avenue, distributed two hundred loaves of bread to the poor on Saturday afternoon. The congregation of the Fifth Avenue M. E. church (opposite the fork of Magee street) also distributed five hundred loaves of bread to the poor the same day.

Memorial Volume of Dr. Howard.

A pamphlet of sixty-seven pages, containing biographical sketches, discourses, funeral services, and other matters pertaining to the life and death of the late W. D. Howard, D. D., has been published in neat form, and is for sale at the Presbyterian book rooms, by R. S. Davis & Co., S. A. Clarke & Co. and J. R. Weidin & Co.

The Bliss Fund.

H. K. Porter, Esq., Treasurer of the P. P. Bliss fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

Woodville Union Sunday School.....	$ 3 25
Wood's Run M. E. Sunday School.....	1 19
Liberty street M. E. Sunday School (additional).....	14 00
McKee's Rocks Mission Sunday School..	2 00
Trinity Lutheran Sunday School, Allegheny.....	7 02
	$27 46
Previously acknowledged.....	295 98
January 20, 1877.....	$323 44

Killed on the Railroad.

Yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, Daniel Williams, a resident of West Newton, was run over by a freight train on the Connellsville Railroad, near Ross street, sustaining injuries which caused his death in half an hour. Deceased, it appears, had started from the depot up the track in company with another man, both under the influence of whisky. It is supposed that Williams fell on the track and was left by his companion in this condition. The latter has not been seen since. Williams was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. The Coroner will hold an inquest at ten o'clock this morning.

Dr. Toner's Library.

It does not seem probable that the library of Dr. J. N. Toner, offered the Allegheny County Medical Society will be accepted. It is a very complete library, and comprises almost all the celebrated medical and scientific works of this country and Europe, all indexed and ready for use. Dr. Toner has written a good deal himself, and his own works are among them. Dr. Toner is a batchelor, aged about sixty years. His house in Washington city is said to be packed with books from first floor to garret. The library he proposed to give the Medical Society is valued at $20,000. About three-fourths of the books are in the house, the rest are in pamphlet form but regularly indexed. It would cost about $2,000 to have them bound. The Doctor's conditions are that the library shall be called after himself, and that an iron-clad building shall be erected to contain the books.

Caged in the Penitentiary.

There are 732 prisoners in the Penitentiary.

Sheriff Penix, of Clearfield county, brought to the Western Penitentiary, on Friday, three men charged with larceny. One gets a year and two months, one a year and three months, and one a year and six months.

Three prisoners from Huntingdon county were lodged in the penitentiary by Sheriff Henderson on Saturday, one for two years and three months for perjury, and the others for eighteen months each for larceny and receiving stolen goods. The perjurer was tried and convicted of the charge last April, but took suddenly ill and sentence was deferred. Before he was thought to be convalescent he broke jail and roamed at large till about a week ago, when he took a notion to give himself up and was sentenced immediately, to account being taken for his breaking jail.

Degraded from the Ministry.

Last week Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by Dr. Hitchcock, Revs. Meech, of Christ Church, Allegheny; Allsop, of St. Andrews; Coster, of the Bowman Institute, and Norman, of St. Luke's, solemnly deposed Rev. Percival Beckett, late of McKeesport, and Monongahela City, from the Episcopal ministry for immoral conduct.

It is some six months since serious rumors were circulated which effected the character of Beckett, and these having reached the ears of the Bishop, a Court of Inquiry was appointed, according to the canons of the Episcopal Church, by the Bishop, consisting of five ministers, peers of the accused. The charges were investigated into and found to be completely proven, Beckett making no defense. Thus the career of Rev. Beckett has ended. There are three degrees of this sentence; the first admonishes the erring one, the second suspends, and the third deposes. The finding of the Court of Inquiry utterly debars Beckett from the ministry and degrades him among his brethren in the pulpit. It was very evidently a painful duty for the Bishop as well as for all concerned.

Free Vaccination.

The Board of Health have appointed the following physicians, who will administer free vaccination to all persons, unable to employ a physician. The vaccine physicians will, on receiving proper notice, visit at the homes of, and perform vaccination for, all who require the same and are unable to attend at their offices, but when possible, all are expected to go for vaccination to the physician at the nearest station:

First district, Municipal Hall—Dr. W. Snively, health officer; 9 A. M.

Second district, Lawrenceville—Dr. N. W. Brown, Butler street, near Penn avenue; 2 P. M.

Third district, East Liberty—Dr. D. M. McMasters, Penn avenue, Twentieth ward; 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 and 7 P. M.

Fourth district, Minersville—Dr. J. B. Murdoch, No. 99 Center avenue; 6 to 7 P. M.

Fifth district, Soho—Dr. T. C. Christy, No. 670 Fifth avenue; 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M.

Sixth district, Birmingham—Dr. N. N. Patten, No. 1610 Carson street; 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

Seventh district, Hazelwood—Dr. C. Evans, Second avenue, Twenty-third ward; 8 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

Eighth district. Temperanceville—Dr. E. S. Stephenson, Alexander street, Thirty-sixth ward; 12 to 1, and 6 to 8 P. M.

Robbery and Arrest.

A bold daylight robbery was perpetrated Saturday morning in Allegheny. Little Nettie Mabon, daughter of Dr. Mabon, aged about twelve years, was sent to make some purchases. She was given a five dollar bill and after getting what was required, she proceeded to return home with a balance of over three dollars, which she held in her hand. When nearing her home on the corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, a man stepped up stealthily behind and grasped her hand containing the money. Miss Nettie screamed, and in her fright dropped the money on the pavement, which was afterwards picked up by the stranger, who took flight down Sandusky street. Mr. Scott, who lives on the opposite side of the street, observed the occurrence and immediately started in hot pursuit. The man darted in the alley on the side of Sandusky street and disappeared through the rear entrance of the Columbia engine house. He bounced into the engine house so suddenly that the firemen were taken by surprise. As an excuse he asked to be shown a water closet, which request was immediately complied with. Mr. Scott considered his prisoner in safe hands, and went to summon an officer. Patrolman Lemon was found and when entering the engine house, noticed the man just emerging from his hiding place. He was placed under arrest and the water closet searched. Behind a post was found the missing money, where it had been secreted by the thief. At the lock-up he gave his name as Thomas Fisher and occupation as plasterer, and said he was out of work. He denied the charge against him and said that the officer had got the wrong man. Mrs. Corbett, however, who lives in the neighborhood, identified him as the person who committed the theft. He had an immediate hearing before Mayor Phillips and was committed to jail for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

A SUNDAY MURDER.

An Innocent Man Shot Down in Cold Blood on the Sidewalk While Witnessing a Fagnio Row.

Sabbath of this week was ushered in by the unprovoked murder of an innocent man. The perpetrator, as shown by the police investigation, was one Charles King, who is reported to be a city rough, and the victim, William R. McEwen, an engineer on the Millerstown Narrow Gauge Railroad, and a resident of Millerstown. Circumstances, so far developed, indicate that the affair was the result of a fagnio row, and that the victim was an accidental spectator. It appears that about half an hour after midnight yesterday morning, Officer Bond, while traversing his beat on Liberty avenue, was attracted by the noise from a row in progress between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in a house of doubtful reputation, kept by Clara Feeler, and known as the Green Tree Saloon. The front door was closed, and the officer drew near it in order to listen and acquaint himself as to the character of the disturbance. While thus engaged the door flew open and two men clinched in each other's arms rushed to the pavement, where a few blows were rapidly exchanged, after which there was a struggle and both fell to the pavement, and a man whom the officer recognized as Charles King was on top. Bond made an attempt to arrest both, the men, but King managed to slip from his grasp and immediately took refuge in the saloon, closing the door after him. Bond held on to the other man, whom he did not recognize, and was about to take him to the lock-up, when the latter insisted upon recovering his hat, which he said was in the saloon. A crowd had collected in the meantime on the sidewalk. The officer rapped on the door and demanded that the prisoner's hat should be given him. King was heard to shout from the inside "If you don't get out of that I'll kill every d—d s— of a b— of you." The officer insisted on the door being opened, and the foot step as if of a man was then hear going upstairs. Shortly after a sash in the upstairs window was raised, and King, without a word of warning, thrust out his head and shoulders and deliberately fired seven shots from a revolver into the crowd. At the third shot a man in the crowd fell to the pavement. Some one in the crowd cried, "There is a man killed!" and Officer Bond released his hold upon his prisoner, and hurried to the assistance of the fallen man, who had never moved. Upon picking him up the officer discovered that the ball had been shot through the neck and was dead.

Lieutenant McChesney, with a posse of officers, appeared upon the scene about this time, and effected an entrance into the fagnio, and arrested the inmates, Clara Feeler, the mistress; Daniel Anderson, a visitor; Mary Armstead and the murderer, Charles King. The latter was not arrested without considerable difficulty. As Lieutenant McChesney entered his hiding place King at once locked the room door and closed with the officer. The two men clinched, a struggle ensued, and King had just succeeded in flooring the officer, when the door was broken open by Officer Lemon, who came just in the nick of time, to the rescue. The prisoners were then marched to the lockup, King having been severely beaten with maces before he could be subdued.

The victim, McEwen, and a couple of friends had been having a night of it down town, and were on their way home, when they were